

## Solucionario Ingles Trends 2 Bachillerato Burlington

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

*recycle • dump • limited supply • recycling plant • disturb • replace • sustainable • long-term effects*

- Last week, someone \_\_\_\_\_ an old fridge in our field.
- She will never be able to \_\_\_\_\_ the nearly 200 plant, animal and insect species that become extinct every day.
- Taking a video on your phone \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of the battery.
- Climate change is dramatically \_\_\_\_\_ the lives of polar bears.
- There's a \_\_\_\_\_ of oil on Earth.
- That's a \_\_\_\_\_ . It makes new plastic bottles from old ones.
- He already knows the \_\_\_\_\_ of eating genetically modified food.
- The farmers in this area use \_\_\_\_\_ agricultural methods.

### Prefixes

7 Use suitable prefixes to the words below to complete the sentences.

*appear • understood • legal • practical • chargeable • estimated*

- Electric car batteries are \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The police \_\_\_\_\_ the number of people who took part in the demonstration.
- Petrol-powered cars will not \_\_\_\_\_ from the roads in the near future.
- The idea is \_\_\_\_\_ . It won't work.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to hunt wild animals in this area.
- I think you \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of this sentence.

7 Write a short sentence for each of the following items. In each sentence, use a word below and a suitable prefix.

*ordinary • natural • necessary • renewable • city • complete • paid • populated*

- a complaint about what you earn \_\_\_\_\_
- something isn't needed \_\_\_\_\_
- something isn't finished \_\_\_\_\_
- an event was amazing \_\_\_\_\_
- something is very strange \_\_\_\_\_
- a country has more people than its resources can provide for \_\_\_\_\_
- whether a bus runs between cities \_\_\_\_\_
- certain materials can't be used again \_\_\_\_\_

### PUTTING IT TOGETHER

8 Complete the text with the words and phrases below.

*environmentally friendly • impractical • unnecessary • replace • get rid of • harm*  
*long-term effects • disappear • soil • crops*



## Spices in the Fields



Most farmers rely on pesticides to kill plant-destroying insects. These chemicals save

1. \_\_\_\_\_, but they also have potentially dangerous 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

Among these is the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ that the poisons in pesticides can cause to farmworkers, the 4. \_\_\_\_\_ and to water deep in the ground. But one day, these

types of pesticides may be 5. \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, spices could protect crops. For

the past several years, researchers and organic farmers have been experimenting with

6. \_\_\_\_\_ pesticides made from spice plants. Some are turning out to be

extremely effective at keeping insects away from crops, and others to 7. \_\_\_\_\_

existing pests. Despite the success of this natural approach to pest control, experts don't

expect chemical pesticides to 8. \_\_\_\_\_ in the next few years because so far,

spice pesticides are 9. \_\_\_\_\_ for use on large farms. Before natural spice

pesticides can 10. \_\_\_\_\_ today's harmful ones, scientists will have to find ways

to make them stronger, longer-lasting and easier to apply than they currently are.

After Student's Book, pages 58-59

**1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use conditionals.**

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to save on energy costs, get a solar water heater.
- You save more than 7.5 litres of water per minute if you \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) to turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
- If there were better public transport here, fewer people \_\_\_\_\_ (drive).
- If I had known how easy it was to grow tomatoes in small pots, I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it before now!
- If people \_\_\_\_\_ (have to / pay) for plastic bags at the supermarket, it would encourage them to use cloth bags.

**2 Choose the correct words in brackets to complete the mini-dialogues. Use conditionals and time clauses.**

- A: Would you like it if I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your new home with green features?  
B: That would be great, as long as it <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ too much to the total cost. (not add, design)
- A: You shouldn't have thrown out those torch batteries! They were rechargeable.  
B: Sorry. If I had known that, I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them. Next time, I'll check with you before I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ anything. (get rid of, keep)
- A: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ us if we go on a tour of the recycling plant?  
B: This week I'm busy, but I'll go if you \_\_\_\_\_ for next week. (join, book)

**3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Make any necessary changes. Use conditionals and time clauses.**

- Deforestation will continue unless the world takes action.  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- In my opinion, you should buy a hybrid car.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_
- We haven't released our report yet, so the public doesn't know about the dangers of the chemical.  
As soon as we \_\_\_\_\_
- The ecological balance here changed because thousands of people moved to this area.  
If thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**



I wish people \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) littering!



If only I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) on time.



I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (convince) Ted to be more active.



If only there \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so much pollution.

**5 Read each situation below and write a sentence for it. Use I wish or If only.**

- you think there should be more recycling bins in your neighbourhood  
.....
- you regret that you can't walk to school  
.....
- you regret that previous generations polluted the Earth  
.....
- you want the city to use environmentally friendly buses  
.....
- you regret that you missed last weekend's environment event  
.....

**5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.**

*use up • dump • limited supply • recycling plant • disturb • replace • sustainable • long-term effects*

- Last week, someone ..... an old fridge in our field.
- We will never be able to ..... the nearly 200 plant, animal and insect species that become extinct every day.
- Taking a video on your phone ..... a lot of the battery.
- Climate change is dramatically ..... the lives of polar bears.
- There's a ..... of oil on Earth.
- That's a ..... It makes new plastic bottles from old ones.
- Nobody knows the ..... of eating genetically modified food.
- The farmers in this area use ..... agricultural methods.

**Prefixes**

**6 Add suitable prefixes to the words below to complete the sentences.**

*appear • understood • legal • practical • chargeable • estimated*

- Electric car batteries are .....
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- a country has more people than its resources can provide for .....
- whether a bus runs between cities .....
- certain materials can't be used again .....

**PUTTING IT TOGETHER**

**8 Complete the text with the words and phrases below.**

*environmentally friendly • impractical • unnecessary • replace • get rid of • harm long-term effects • disappear • soil • crops*



**Spices in the Fields**



Most farmers rely on pesticides to kill plant-destroying insects. These chemicals save <sup>1</sup> ....., but they also have potentially dangerous <sup>2</sup> ..... Among these is the <sup>3</sup> ..... that the poisons in pesticides can cause to farmworkers, the <sup>4</sup> ..... and to water deep in the ground. But one day, these types of pesticides may be <sup>5</sup> ..... Instead, spices could protect crops. For the past several years, researchers and organic farmers have been experimenting with <sup>6</sup> ..... pesticides made from spice plants. Some are turning out to be extremely effective at keeping insects away from crops, and others to <sup>7</sup> ..... existing pests. Despite the success of this natural approach to pest control, experts don't expect chemical pesticides to <sup>8</sup> ..... in the next few years because so far, spice pesticides are <sup>9</sup> ..... for use on large farms. Before natural spice pesticides can <sup>10</sup> ..... today's harmful ones, scientists will have to find ways to make them stronger, longer-lasting and easier to apply than they currently are.

## Germany: Too Good at Saving Water?

For years, people in Germany have been extremely conscientious about conserving water. However, water authorities in that country wish that Germans <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so good at this. Why? Years of low water use has led to problems in water and waste pipes – problems that <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not exist) if water use hadn't decreased. These types of large pipes are designed to carry huge amounts of water and waste. If too little water <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) through the system, the pipes become dirty and the chemicals in the waste damage the pipes. In addition, low water usage also causes levels of water in the ground to rise. This causes flooding in some people's homes. This <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not happen) if Germans didn't save water. Unless Germans start using more water, these problems <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) – at least until engineers <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (find) technological solutions.



### Correct the errors.

1. When we recycle, will be less waste in landfills.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The council would have cut down this old tree last year if we didn't protest.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. If you saw someone littering, will you say something to them?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I wish my friends are more concerned about environmental problems.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Most of the crops here will die unless we will get rain soon.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Grammar Review

1 2 3 4 5 6

- 8** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one possible answer.

### London: A National Park?

Recently, people <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (promote) the idea of making London a national park. This <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (may / sound) strange, but it couldn't have won support from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the London Wildlife Trust if there <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) good reasons behind it. According to Daniel Raven-Ellison, the man who came up with the idea, London's eight million trees make it the world's largest urban forest. London is also home to land and water birds, foxes, deer and other animals. In Raven-Ellison's opinion, we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (need not / limit) national parks to rural areas. He pointed out that a city park <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (could / be) more ecologically diverse and provide more pleasure to a community than a bigger, but remote area of land. If authorities eventually designate London as a national park, it <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (become) the first urban one in the world. No matter what happens in the future, the recent public discussion of the topic <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (make) many Londoners more aware and appreciative of the nature around them.



## GRAMMAR RULES AND BASIC PRACTISE

- Present Tenses:

- Present Continuous:

I	am	(not)	-ing	I'm working.	
he	}	is	(not)	-ing	Chris <b>is</b> writing a letter.
she					She <b>isn't</b> eating. (or She's <b>not</b> eating.)
it					The phone <b>is</b> ringing.
we	}	are	(not)	-ing	We're <b>having</b> dinner.
you					You're <b>not</b> listening to me. (or You <b>aren't</b> ...)
they					The children <b>are</b> doing their homework.

am/is/are + -ing = something is happening *now*:

I'm working  
she's wearing a hat  
they're playing football  
I'm not watching television

*past* ————— **NOW** ————— *future*

- Please be quiet, I'm **working**. (= I'm working now)
- Look at Sue! She's **wearing** her new hat. (= she is wearing it now)
- The weather is nice at the moment. It's **not** raining.
- 'Where are the children?' 'They're **playing** in the park.'
- (on the phone) We're **having** dinner now. Can you phone again later?
- You can turn off the television. I'm **not** watching it.

*positive*

I	am	
he	}	doing
she		working
it		going
	}	staying
we		
you		are

*question*

am	I		
is	{	he	doing?
		she	working?
		it	going?
are	{	we	staying?
		you	<i>etc.</i>

*short answers*

Yes, I **am**.

Yes, { he  
she } **is**.  
it

Yes, { we  
you } **are**.  
they

No, I'm **not**.

No, { he's  
she's } **not**. or No, { he  
she } **isn't**.  
it's  
it

No, { we're  
you're } **not**. or No, { we  
you } **aren't**.  
they're  
they

## USES

### 1. An action happening now:

- They are taking an exam now.

### 2. A temporary action:

- He isn't studying history this year.

### 3. A definite plan for the near future:

- Are you starting school tomorrow?

## TIME EXPRESSIONS

Now, right now, at the moment, this year, at present, today, these days, this evening, tonight, tomorrow, next Sunday / week / year.

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## - **Present Simple:**

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** etc. = the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	<b>read</b>	<b>like</b>	<b>work</b>	<b>live</b>	<b>watch</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>have</b>
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

**he works** / **she lives** / **it rains** etc.

- **I work** in a shop. **My brother works** in a bank. (*not* 'My brother work')
- **Linda lives** in London. **Her parents live** in Scotland.
- **It rains** a lot in winter.

**I have** → he/she/it **has**:

- **John has** a shower every day.

*Spelling* (⇒ Appendix 5):

-es after -s / -sh / -ch: pass → passes    finish → finishes    watch → watches  
-y → -ies: study → studies    try → tries  
also: do → does    go → goes

### **B**

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- **I like** big cities.
- The shops **open** at 9 o'clock and **close** at 5.30.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The Earth **goes** round the Sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels.

### **C**

**always/never/often/sometimes/usually** + present simple

- Sue **always arrives** at work early. (*not* 'Sue arrives always')
- I **usually go** to work by car but sometimes I **walk**. (*not* 'I go usually')
- Julia **never eats** breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. We **often see** him.

*positive*

I we you they	<b>work</b> <b>like</b> <b>do</b> <b>have</b>
he she it	<b>works</b> <b>likes</b> <b>does</b> <b>has</b>

*negative*

I we you they	<b>do not</b> <b>(don't)</b>	work like do have
he she it	<b>does not</b> <b>(doesn't)</b>	

- I **drink** coffee but I **don't drink** tea.
- Sue **drinks** tea but she **doesn't drink** coffee.
- You **don't work** very hard.
- We **don't watch** television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't rain** very often.
- Gerry and Linda **don't know** many people.

**B**

Remember:

I/we/you/they **don't** ...  
he/she/it **doesn't** ...

- I **don't** like football.
- He **doesn't** like football.

- I **don't** like Fred and Fred **doesn't** like me. (*not* 'Fred don't like')
- My car **doesn't** use much petrol. (*not* 'My car don't use')
- Sometimes he is late but **it doesn't** happen very often.

**C**

We use **don't/doesn't** + *infinitive* (**don't like** / **doesn't speak** / **doesn't do** etc.):

- I **don't like** washing the car. I **don't do** it very often.
- Sandra **speaks** Spanish but she **doesn't speak** Italian. (*not* 'doesn't speaks')
- Bill **doesn't do** his job very well. (*not* 'Bill doesn't his job')
- Paula **doesn't** usually **have** breakfast. (*not* 'doesn't ... has')



Study the word order:

**do/does** + *subject* + *infinitive*

Where	<b>Do</b>	you	<b>work</b>	in the evening?
How often	<b>Do</b>	your friends	<b>live</b>	near here?
What	<b>Does</b>	Chris	<b>play</b>	tennis?
How much	<b>do</b>	your parents	<b>live?</b>	
	<b>do</b>	you	<b>wash</b>	your hair?
	<b>does</b>	this word	<b>mean?</b>	
	<b>does</b>	it	<b>cost</b>	to fly to Rome?

Questions with **always/usually/often**:

What	<b>Do</b>	you	<b>always</b>	<b>have</b>	breakfast?
	<b>Does</b>	Chris	<b>often</b>	<b>play</b>	tennis?
	<b>do</b>	you	<b>usually</b>	<b>do</b>	at weekends?

**What do you do?** = What's your job?:

- 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'

**C**

Remember:

**do** I/we/you/they ...

**does** he/she/it ...

- **Do they** like music?

- **Does he** like music?

**D**

*short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they	<b>do.</b>
	he/she/it	<b>does.</b>

No,	I/we/you/they	<b>don't.</b>
	he/she/it	<b>doesn't.</b>

- 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, I **don't**.'
- 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, **they do**.'
- 'Does George work hard?' 'Yes, **he does**.'
- 'Does your sister live in London?' 'No, **she doesn't**.'

## USES

### 1. An action that happens regularly

- She often sits in the common room.

### 2. A general truth

- Sixth-form students do A-levels.

### 3. A thought, feeling or expectation ( a stative verb)

- Do you want to study French ?

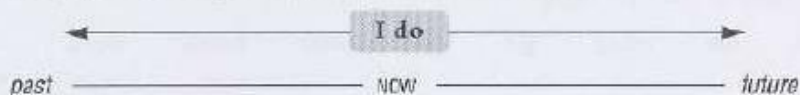
- **Difference between Present Continuous and Present Simple.**

**B** *Present continuous (I am doing)* – now, at the time of speaking:



- Please be quiet. I'm working. (*not* 'I work')
- Tom **is having** a shower at the moment. (*not* 'Tom has')
- Take an umbrella with you. It's raining.
- You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it.
- Why are you under the table? What **are** you doing?

**C** *Present simple (I do)* – in general, all the time or sometimes:



- I **work** every day from 9 o'clock to 5.30.
- Tom **has** a shower every morning.
- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- I **don't watch** television very often.
- What **do** you usually **do** at the weekend?

We do *not* use these verbs in the present continuous (I **am -ing**):

like	love	want	know	understand	remember	depend
prefer	hate	need	mean	believe	forget	

Use the present simple only with these verbs (I **want** / **do you like?** etc.):

- I'm tired. I **want** to go home. (*not* 'I'm wanting')
- 'Do you **know** that girl?' 'Yes, but I **don't remember** her name.'
- I **don't understand**. What **do** you mean?

**EXERCISES**

**8.1** Answer the questions about the pictures.



- 1 Does he take photographs? Yes, he does. Is he taking a photograph? No, he isn't.  
 What is he doing? He's having a bath.
- 2 Is she driving a bus? ..... Does she drive a bus? .....  
 What is she doing? .....
- 3 Does he clean windows? ..... Is he cleaning a window? .....  
 What is he doing? .....
- 4 Are they teaching? ..... Do they teach? .....

**8.2** Put in *am/is/are* or *do/don't/does/doesn't*.

- 1 Excuse me, do you speak English?  
 2 'Where's Ann?' 'I don't know.'  
 3 What's funny? Why are you laughing?  
 4 'What is your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'  
 5 It is raining. I don't want to go out in the rain.  
 6 'Where do you come from?' 'Canada.'  
 7 How much did it cost to phone Canada?  
 8 George is a good tennis player but he doesn't play very often.

**8.3** Put the verb in the present continuous (*am doing*) or the present simple (*I do*).

- 1 Excuse me, Do you speak (you/speak) English?  
 2 'Where's Tom?' 'He's having (he/have) a shower.'  
 3 I don't watch (I/not/watch) television very often.  
 4 Listen! Somebody is singing (sing).  
 5 Sandra is tired. She wants (she/want) to go home now.  
 6 How often do you read (you/read) a newspaper?  
 7 'Excuse me but is he sitting (you/sit) in my place?' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'  
 8 I'm sorry I don't understand (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?  
 9 It's late. I'm going (I/go) home now. Bring me (you/come) with me?  
 10 What time do you finish (your father / finish) work in the evenings?  
 11 You can turn off (I/not/listen) the radio. I don't listen (I/not/listen) to it.  
 12 'Where's Paul?' 'He's cooking (he/cook) something.'  
 13 Martin doesn't usually drive (not/usually/drive) to work. He usually walks (usually/walk).  
 14 Sue doesn't like (not/like) coffee. She prefers (she/prefer) tea.

**8.1**

2. No, she isn't. / Yes, She does. / She's playing a piano.  
 3. Yes, He does. / Yes, He is. / He's cleaning a window.  
 4. No, they aren't. / Yes, They do. / They teach.

**8.2**

2. don't  
 3. are  
 4. does  
 5. is /don't  
 6. do  
 7. does  
 8. doesn't

**8.3**

4. is singing  
 5. she wants  
 6  
 7  
 8  
 9  
 10  
 11  
 12  
 13  
 14